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SLAVERY.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1841.*

LORD BROUGHAM said that he rose to call the attention of their Lordships to a subject of very great importance, and upon which, as there happily existed no difference of opinion in that House or the other House of Parliament, and as there was, indeed, a singular unanimity in every part of the country on the subject, it would be the less necessary for him to trouble their Lordships at any very great length upon the present occasion. The subject was the slave trade and slavery. He believed that there did not exist any description of persons, either in Parliament or in the country, who did not entertain the strongest desire to see this most detestable traffic universally and immediately extinguished, and also to see the state of slavery itself as universally, and with all practicable expedition, extinguished also. (Hear, hear.) The ground upon which he felt it necessary to trouble their Lordships upon the present occasion, was, that very great misapprehension had gone forth as to the state of the law respecting both slavery and the slave trade, as it at present stood upon the statute book. He presented a petition to their Lordships some ten or twelve days ago, which contained a variety of allegations in detail, and he distinctly stated at the time that the truth and accuracy of those allegations must rest with the respectable petitioners who requested him to bring the matter before the House. But, that if the facts they stated turned out to be true, it appeared that to a large amount the capital of this country was employed, not only in continuing slavery in foreign countries, but actually in maintaining and upholding the slave trade in our own settlements. He deemed it expedient in going over the different statements to specify those facts which he understood from the best attention he could give the subject, to be contrary to the laws as at present existing—those which he considered of doubtful character, and those which were clearly not prohibited.

He would begin with those alleged to be done by British subjects. The law with regard to them was, that any British subject, in any part of the world, whether in a part where the slave trade was lawful or illegal, or in a part where the slave trade was not only allowed, but was encouraged by the laws of that country, engaging in or carrying on the slave-trade was guilty of felony—that the slave-trade if partaken in by that British subject was felony—that he was liable to transportation for life if that act of slave-trading was committed on the high seas or within the jurisdiction

of the Admiralty—and that he was liable to transportation for fourteen years if the slave-trading act were committed otherwise than in the Admiralty jurisdiction. For several years this offence had been a capital felony, but of late it had been reduced to transportation for life, but still it was piracy as well as felony if committed within the Admiralty jurisdiction. The person guilty of it was liable to be tried, if taken. He was liable to be at once brought to a British settlement, wherever the offence was committed, and there tried as if he had been convicted of an offence in the county of Middlesex. After this he hoped that it would not be again stated, as he had been surprised to find that it had been stated, that in his opinion the illegality of the offence depended on the law of foreign countries. He had stated the exact opposite of this. Equally certain to this was it that a foreigner committing an act of slavery within British dominions was subject to transportation for life, the same punishment with the Englishman committing the same offence. Now, the only question was whether any given act amounted to slave-trading or not? Several acts had been stated in the petition which he had presented, which, in his opinion, appeared not to amount to acts of slave-trading. Of others there mentioned he had no very confident opinion respecting them. It was very doubtful whether they were or were not, but of others again he was clearly of opinion that they did amount to slave trading, and fully came within the provisions of the Act. If a person fitted out a vessel to traffic with a slave-factory, and sold goods to that factory for slave-trading, in such a case as this, if the goods were at once sold out and out for a price stated, then, he had given it as his opinion, as far as it was worth any thing, that this did not amount to an act of slave-trading. Whether it was a sort of traffic which ought to be encouraged; whether it was a sort of traffic which one would wish to be engaged in, or of which one would approve was altogether another question; but merely with regard to the law, in his opinion it was not illegal. If again the goods were of a description about which no doubt could exist as to the object for which they were intended, that the use to which they were to be applied was evident—such, for instance, as fetters, which could only be used in the slave-trade—in such a case as this he was not prepared to state, that that was an act of slave-trading, liable to a charge of felony, and the punishment consequent upon it. This case was very doubtful; but if one class of goods or the other, those that might be engaged in the innocent commerce, perhaps, of Africa, and those which could only be employed in its guilty commerce—in either of these cases, if the price of the goods depended—as had been stated by the petitioners that they did depend—upon the success of the slave-trading, in which they were employed, that the sale of such goods was an act of slave-trade, the parties engaged being, indeed, the partners of slave-traders themselves, he could not entertain a doubt. They were guilty of felony within the meaning of the Act, and they subjected themselves to all the penal consequences involved in it.

There was another more extensive point, to which he entreated the attention of their Lordships, and of the Government. He alluded to the act of holding property in foreign settlements, cultivated or worked—cultivated if plantations, worked if mines—by slave labor, and consequently of being engaged in the purchase of slaves with a view to the cultivation of these plantations, or the working of these mines. On this kind of dealing the question arose whether the Abolition Act had effect here or not. Many persons held a very confident opinion that the Act did not apply. He could not see how that view of the law had arisen. It was a very general opinion; it was commonly acquiesced in—it was called upon to a very

large extent. It induced parties to invest their capital, and to lend their money, and yet when their Lordships came to attend to the provisions of the Act, he gravely questioned whether he had a right to go so far as to say that they would entertain one grave doubt as to the illegality of these proceedings. The question was not as to the holding of property. It was clear that the Abolition Act did not prohibit British subjects from holding such property; but the question was, whether it had been legal, since the Abolition Act, for British subjects to purchase slaves—voluntarily to make themselves the holders of slaves—to buy and to sell slaves. On this opinion his statements the other night had been misrepresented, and consequently he had received several letters from persons who were desirous of knowing whether this said Act was lawful, as they had understood him to have said so. He had carefully abstained from saying any such thing—from giving any such opinion. He could have given no such opinion, for he thought it certainly illegal. He confessed that it was not a matter wholly free from doubt, but still on the whole, he thought that the Act struck at the case to which he was alluding. He would briefly state the grounds on which he entertained his opinion.

In 1824, as their Lordships would remember, a great change had taken place in the law by which slavery had for the first time been declared piracy. In 1811 was passed an Act on this subject, but in 1824 it was declared felony and piracy, and the punishment of transportation for life was to be inflicted on those who were guilty of the offence within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and of fourteen years on those who committed it in other places. The words by which the lesser punishment was enacted were, that “all or any persons who trade in, purchase, sell, barter, or transfer, any slaves, shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction, shall be transported for fourteen years, except in special cases hereinafter to be provided for.” Now, what were these special cases? They were contained in the 13th and 14th section of the Act. The first was, Except where the slaves were purchased, &c., “in any colonies, settlements, forts, or factories, of his Majesty;” and the second was, That no slaves should be removed from one country or one colony to another without a license, except by “their own masters.” When this was the law, how, he asked, could men in Cuba and the Brazils sell or purchase, or trade in, or barter, or transfer, or remove any slaves in either of those places, being within the specified exception of her Majesty’s dominions? On this ground he knew not on what view of the law, parties had been advised to proceed to these settlements, and to enter into such speculations either by themselves or by their agents. The law likewise said that they “who knowingly and willingly advanced money or goods for the objects hereinafter forbidden and declared illegal,” should be held guilty of felony, these objects being the buying, selling, and bartering of slaves. How these parties could be advised thus to sell their goods and to lend their money he could not see, but such advice had been given—such views had been taken. He trusted, therefore, that his noble friends in the Government would turn their attention as early as possible to the consideration of this subject. If there were any doubt found to exist amongst learned authorities as to the state of the law, let them come down to Parliament and have that doubt at once removed. If there were no doubt, and these acts were declared unlawful, then he should say that the course must be advantageous to the public and the fairest way to individuals would be to notify by proclamation what was the state of the law, to give a general notice to all persons who had got into this predicament, and, at all events, thus to prevent all possibility of any one again embarking in it by stating the inevi-

table consequences of so doing. What the legislature had already done was well worthy of their Lordships' attention. The first measure on the subject of slavery had been brought into Parliament in 1806 by Sir ARTHUR PIGOT, which forbade the lending of money in any transactions connected with slaves. In the following year Lord GREY's Act made all slave-trading by British subjects anywhere, save in the British dominions, felony. Then came the Act of 1824, introduced by his lamented friend Mr. CANNING. That change, far from diminishing, extended the provisions of the former Acts. Nothing but the lateness of the session prevented him from moving for an address pledging the House to take the question into their earliest consideration in the ensuing session. A similar motion had been agreed to on a former occasion. If their Lordships, however, thought that there was now any objection to this course, in consequence of the advanced period of the session, he would not press it, but he sincerely hoped that the Government generally, and especially his noble friend at the head of the Board of Trade, would give their deep attention to the matter, and would deal with it in the way which their experience would show to be necessary. A report had been received, he believed, from Dr. MADDEN, connected with the state of slavery on the western coast of Africa, and, for form's sake, he would move for its production. He begged to ask his noble friend (the Earl of Ripon) whether he had any objection to bring it forward? But, whether he had or had not, he, at any rate, trusted that he would take some steps in the business. Before he sat down he must call the attention of their Lordships to the subject of slavery in India. In Malacca the legal existence of slavery had always been doubted. It had remained a matter of difference and dispute, but all difficulty had lately been removed by the unanimous resolution of the slave-owners, agreed to on the 29th November last, to liberate their slaves from the 31st of December, 1841. This was certainly a good opportunity for putting an end to slavery in that colony. He would, however, for a few minutes draw the attention of their Lordships to the dreadful effects of slavery on the continent. He would briefly refer to the report of the law commissioners as to one of the many fearful consequences arising from that system. In a report made to the commissioners by Major SLEYMAN were described the practices of certain gangs of natives for the purposes of supplying slaves: "These gangs invariably take their families with them on their expeditions, and the female members of the gangs are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduce these families to the gang, and they are prevailed upon to accompany them to some place suitable for their designs upon them, when the parents are murdered by the men, while the women take care of the children." The following is the account given of them by a Jemadar: "We call our trade (viz., murdering travellers for their children) '*meg-punna*.'" To a question put to him, "Are you not afraid that the children will disclose the manner in which you got them, and thereby get you into trouble?" the answer was, "We invariably murder our victims at night, first taking the precaution to put the children to sleep, and in the morning we tell them that we have purchased them of their parents, who have gone off and left them." Again, he says, "The children are seldom aware of the fate of their parents, and in general we sell them to people very well acquainted with the nature of our proceedings." Another Jemadar, a leader, says, "After the Capture of BHURTPUR, NANOO SING BRINJARAHI, and four other Byragees, residents of Kurroulle, came to me with four travellers and their four children, and invited me to participate in their murder, which I consented to, and with the assistance of my gang, we

strangled the whole of them, preserving the lives of the children, whom we sold at Jeipore for 120 rupees, half of which was divided among the members of my gang. After this affair I resolved on selecting for my victims the poorest class of travellers, and murdering them for their children, for whom there was so great a demand in all the great cities." He then gives an account of the number of murders which he had committed. Another says: "I left my home with a gang of 40 Thugs, and proceeded to Husseegunge, where HEERA DASS and ROOKMUNEE went to the city of Muttra for the purpose of buying some clothes, and succeeded in winning the confidence of four travellers, two men and two women, with their three children, whom they brought with them to our encampment; after passing two days with us, TEELLA DASS, MUDHOO DASS, Byragees, and DEWA HOOKMA, TEELAKE, GUNGARAM, BRINJARAH, BALLUCK DASS, CHUTTER DASS, NEPUT DASS, and HUNOOMAN DASS, prevailed on this family to accompany them to the banks of the Jumna, and murdered the four elderly travellers in a garden near the village of Gokool; after throwing their bodies into the Jumna, they took their three children to the tanda, or encampment, of DEWA BRINJARAH, near the village of Kheir, and sold the two female children for forty rupees, and the male for five rupees." One of them, a woman, says: We now went off to Thuneisier, where we encamped in a grove on the bank of a tank, and here several parties of travellers were inveigled by the wives of the leaders of our gangs to come and take up their lodgings with us—1. A Chumar, with three daughters, one thirty years of age, and the others young. 2. The widow of a carpenter, and her son, ten years of age. 3. A Brahmin and his wife, with one beautiful daughter fourteen years old, another five, and a son six years of age. 4. A Brahmin and his wife, with one daughter about fourteen, another twelve, and a son three years of age. These travellers lodged for two or three days among the tents of the NAEKS and BRINJARAHs, after which we all went one morning to a village in the territory of the Toorooee Rajah; I forget his name. Here very heavy rain fell at night, and deluged the country, and we got no rest. The next morning we went to a village on the bank of the canal, still in the same Rajah's country. The next day we went to a village on the bank of the Jumna; and two hours after night KAXER DASS, proposed that we should go down to the sacred stream of the Jumna, say our prayers, and remain there. They all went down accordingly, leaving me. ROOPLA and his second wife (ROOKMUNEE) at the village. They murdered the seven men and women, and threw their bodies into the river; but who killed them, or how they were killed, I know not. The CHUMAR and his eldest daughter, the two BRAHMINs and their wives, and the carpenter's widow, were all murdered. They brought the nine children back to us a watch and a half before daylight. They were all crying a good deal after their parents, and we quieted them the best way we could with sweetmeats and playthings. We came to Beebeepore, and encamped in the grove. A daughter and son of the BRAHMIN's were extremely beautiful, and these we left with DHYAN SING for sale." (Lord BROUGHAM continued, but from the low tone in which he spoke, and from the excitement under which he labored, he was almost inaudible. We understood him to speak as follows): I have not language—I have no power of speech wherewith to give utterance to the mixed feelings of pity and of horror which must arise in the breast of every man at such atrocities as these. But it is not necessary for me to add one word to the account which I have read to your Lordships. I defy the most powerful orator to paint these atrocities in colours more striking—to place them in a light more appalling—than they receive from the simple statement

of the facts themselves. Steeped in blood—no nation of the earth—nay, not Africa herself—ever presented more appalling examples of the proneness to take away life—of the utter indifference as to taking away of life—which distinguishes this cruel, this revolting traffic. It strikes a blight upon the heart of every man, in whatever region it is permitted to curse. It debases the mind—it blunts the feelings—it lowers the intellect of all who are engaged in it, who are connected with it, or who even are spectators of it. But we ought to reserve some share at least of our just and natural indignation for those who allow the continuance of such atrocities. As long as Parliament, the noble lord continued to say, did not directly interfere, the dealing in slaves would not be put down. He begged to remind the Government of the advice given by Lord GLENELG with respect to accelerating the suppression of slavery in Ceylon, contained in his dispatch of November, 1838. He begged to recommend that dispatch to the consideration of his noble friend at the head of the India Board, and he fondly hoped that these inquiries by himself and his colleagues would lead to the adoption of measures to accelerate a real and effective security from the horrors of slavery and the slave trade. (Cheers.)

The Earl of RIXON said that the only reason which prevented him from referring to those cases to which his noble and learned friend had called the attention of their Lordships was that he had not before been acquainted with their fearful details. He would, therefore, only allude to a subject with which his noble friend had commenced his speech, and of which had a more personal cognizance. His noble and learned friend had asked him whether he should have any objection to lay upon the table the report furnished to Government by Dr. MADDEN. Anxious as he seriously was, that every information should be given on a subject of so much importance, it was with considerable regret that he felt himself compelled to say that it would not be expedient to lay that report before the House. That report was of an extremely confidential character. It referred to many of the settlements on the coast of Africa, including an account of the state of their defences, and other points of a similar nature. It involved also allusions to our relations with other countries, and it also affected named individuals. The publication of such report, his noble and learned friend would at once see, would defeat the object they had in view in making and maintaining such an inquiry. As to the questions raised by his noble and learned friend, whether certain acts connected with slavery were affected by the law as it at present stood, he could give no decisive opinion. But he would tell the House that his noble friend the Secretary for the colonies had given his best attention to the particular points of the Act of Parliament to which his noble and learned friend had that night referred. When the Government were in possession of legal advice, they would at once consider how far it was practicable to apply the law, if it were declared to be applicable; or, if it were not so held, to call upon Parliament to make it so. With this assurance of the intention of the Government to pursue a full inquiry upon the subject, his noble and learned friend would see that it was not desirable, nor would it be necessary, to press for the production of the report. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that he was surprised that his noble learned friend was not acquainted with the report which had been laid upon the table on the 6th of April last, and which had been printed six or eight weeks ago. It was very inconvenient to read a few extracts from a report containing nine hundred pages, and merely from such extracts to judge of the general state of India. He had yesterday put upon the table of the House a minute of Lord AUCKLAND, to which he begged to call the atten-

tion of their Lordships, and from which they would obtain a more general and more accurate view. With regard to the cases which his learned and noble friend had read, if they went to some particular part of the most civilized country in Europe, they would find individual cases of fearful atrocity. Let them go to Scotland, which was admitted to be as civilized, as moral and religious, as any portion of the United Kingdom; and yet not many years ago, their Lordships would recollect, persons were murdered in the metropolis of that country, merely for the value of their dead bodies. If they looked into the facts of those cases they would find them more connected with Thuggee than with slavery. And it was notorious that the crimes of the Thugs arose more out of a love of murder than for the sake of gain. They believed they were doing a kind action to the men they murdered. The Government had endeavored to overpower it, but they had not succeeded. It was well known, however, that these crimes were committed for murder's sake and not for the value of the victims; for the value of these children could be little or nothing—certainly not above two or three rupees in any case, and, of course, less than that of the parents. In 1833 Parliament directed the Government of India to take the subject of slavery into its consideration. They had referred it to the law commission, and it could not be left in better hands. The local Government could decide upon the matter far better than they could; and when they had settled upon any course which ought to be pursued, there would be every disposition on the part of the Government to carry it into full effect.

LORD BROUGHAM said that the speeches of both his noble friends had been most satisfactory, but he could not agree with his noble friend who last addressed the House as to the facts which he had brought forward. Certainly the persons committing these crimes were Thugs, but they were peculiar to the Thugs in general in the respect to which he had adverted. His noble friend had been, too, most unfortunate in his selection of an analogous case. If he had wanted an instance to bring forward in favour of his argument on slavery, and in favor of the expediency of preventing such atrocities by extinguishing slavery, which was their cause, he could not have found one better suited to his purpose than that to which his noble friend had called the attention of their Lordships. He remembered that some time previous to the horrid murders which had been committed in Edinburgh, he had been conversing with three or four friends on the exorbitant price of subjects for anatomical dissection, and he then said if something were not done to remedy the defect as to supply of subjects, they might depend upon it that they would have murders committed for the value of the dead bodies. Then those fearful murders subsequently had taken place, a friend of his Mr. JOHN SMITH, who had been present at the conversation, reminded him of his remark. It was precisely the same cause which produced those horrors that also produced the dreadful results of the slave trade in India, namely a price in the market. It was the ready price in the open slave market that produced those enormities, and the atrocities to which the noble lord had adverted only strengthened the arguments against the slave trade. What had been the consequence of these occurrences to which the noble lord (LORD ELLENBOROUGH) had directed their attention? They had passed a Bill which allowed "subjects" for anatomical purposes to be obtained at a low price, and since the enactment of that law no similar horrors had occurred. He should under the circumstances of the case, withdraw his motion for the production of the report of Dr. MADDEN.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

ONE number more will complete the volume for 1841. We naturally expect many persons will order their paper "stopped." We should be disappointed were the facts to be otherwise. We trust, therefore, that they will allow themselves due time for reflection before they take this step. They and we have now been in communication one year. It has been our endeavor to furnish them with the best information in regard to this great cause, and to give them all the news respecting its prospects or discouragements. They will not, therefore, we are sure, forget that they ought to *settle up all dues* before they bid us farewell. Or if they think the paper is not worth the small amount it costs, we will readily forgive the debt on their informing us that such is their opinion. We only ask even justice.

To our *perpetual friends* we have a word to say. We do not expect that our subscription list is to be shortened. While many discontinue their papers, we expect our friends to add many more who will be faithful readers and punctual payers for many years to come. A very little exertion, a few kind words, and even a gentle suggestion on the part of our numerous readers, would add many hundreds to their number. Can they then accomplish more good in any other way, or upon any easier terms?

WE are yet unable to lay before our readers any more recent intelligence from the Colony. We have been anxiously expecting an arrival for several weeks past; but we have been disappointed. We have also been depending on receiving a return cargo of camwood, palm oil, &c., to enable us to meet our heavy liabilities, falling due at this time. But in this we are also disappointed.

Our friends will thus see the importance of the Society's owning a vessel to run regularly between this country and the Colony. We might then calculate with great certainty both as to the time of the arrival and the departure of our expeditions. Now we are obliged to rely mainly upon transient vessels—whose movements are very little to be depended upon. And hence we are liable to be kept in anxiety and suspense in regard to the most important interests of the Colony.

We entreat our friends to bear these things in mind when they are meting out their contributions to aid in carrying on the benevolent operations of the day.

THE extracts inserted in the present number from the debates in the British House of Lords will attract the attention of our readers. The facts there disclosed confirm the statements we have made repeatedly on the same subject. We hope to see the day when the American Congress will make an investigation into the deep abominations connected with the slave trade, and when effective measures will be taken to remove them from the earth. We add once more, **COLONIZATION** is the one great, and the only, remedy.

THE LIBERIA HERALD.

THE subscribers to the Liberia Herald who receive their papers through this office, are informed that payment is to be made for the same to us. And as we are responsible to the editor of the Herald for so many copies of his excellent paper, we trust they will not be delinquent in sending in their subscriptions before the year closes. It is as impossible to sustain a paper in Liberia without money as it is here !

THE MENDIANS.

THE Amistad captives were to set sail for their native land, accompanied by two or three teachers and missionaries, about the 15th of last month. Contributions were solicited both to defray the expenses of the voyage, and for the establishment of a mission in the Mendian country. The anticipation is natural and reasonable that their being torn from their fatherland and providentially cast upon our shores should awaken so deep commiseration for them as to impel hearts that love God and liberty to devise plans for the redemption of that land of darkness and of sorrow. How much of good may be educed from their enslavement ! How many in eternity may bless God that the Gospel was sent them, though by means so mysterious and by acts so painful and barbarous ! Thus, not unfrequently He makes the wrath of man to praise Him, and the wail of lament to precede the song of praise.

The Mendians have been to their own advantage detained long in this country ; they have been instructed in letters and in the first principles of Christianity, and some of them have apparently received the Gospel in the love of it ; thus they are qualified to return home with a just appreciation of the value of these blessings, and with desire that their nation should receive the like precious gifts. They will appear to their friends as alive from the dead—a joyful meeting ! But more joyful for the blessings they bring for Africa in future times. When OBOOKIAH from the Sandwich Islands was cast upon our shores, a helpless, wandering boy, the wisest seer among us could not have foretold that his coming and his death far away from his native isle, would result in such songs of redeeming love, from ten thousand of purified hearts so speedily. Nor can we foresee what purposes of divine love are to be unfolded, through the instrumentality of this unusual mission to the Mendian country. But from what has been, we may infer what may be. Let the mission go out, borne on the wings of prayer, and faith, and strong desire that it may result in the wide diffusion of Christianity and strike another blow at slavery and the slave trade.

For the gratification of our readers, we here insert a letter of CINQUE to the President of the United States.—*Congregational Journal*.

THE MENDIAN NEGROES.—We published a few days since, the reply of the President to the Mendian committee, in reply to their application for aid to return these negroes to their native country. The following characteristic letter to the President was written by the Chief, (CINQUE,) who has been taught to read and write here :—

FARMINGTON, CONN., Oct. 5, 1841.

You have done a great deal for us. Now we want to go home, very much, very soon. As soon as you can send us. We want to land at no other place but Sierra Leone. When we get to Sierra Leone we get home we find a good place for our teachers, and then we tell our parents, come

and see them. We want plenty of calicoes, not cut, and plenty of cloth for men's clothes—for pantaloons, coats and vests—not cut. For we think we wear 'Merica dress as long as we live, and we want our friends who come to live with us to wear 'Merica dress too. And we want plenty to give our friends and have them give us elephant teeth, palm oil, camwood, and other things to send you to 'Merica. We will take good care of our teachers. We will not leave them. When we are in Mendi we never hear such a thing as men taken away and carried to Cuba, and then return home again. The first thing we tell them will be that the great God bring us back. We tell them all about 'Merica. We tell them about God and how Jesus Christ, his only beloved Son, came down to die for us, and we tell them to believe, for this your son was lost before now, and is found, for not any thing make him found but God. Now we want you to give your children to us—give to the teachers to try teach them. We will try to teach them to pray, and not to pray to any thing but God.

Some wicked people here laugh at Mr. TAPPAN and all our committee for spending so much for Mendi people. They say we are like dogs without any home. But if you will send us home you will see whether we be dogs or not. We want to see no more snow. We no say this place no good, but we afraid of cold. Cold catch us all the time. We have a great many friends here and we love them just as we love our brethren.

We want to go very soon, and go to no place but Sierra Leone.

Your friend,

CINQUE.

WESTERN AFRICA.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. DR. SAVAGE.

Cape Coast.—THIS is the capital of Her Britanic Majesty's possessions on the Gold Coast, eight miles east of Elmina. It has a fine castle, and corresponding fortifications. From twelve to fourteen Europeans usually reside here, either connected with the government, or engaged in trade. It has also been adopted as the acclimating point of the English Wesleyan Mission to the Gold Coast, who have recently purchased for this purpose a large and convenient dwelling. Externally, the native population present about the same degree of advancement as at Elmina. There are individuals, however, at both places, who have risen to a high point above their native condition. Since their more energetic movements towards the suppression of the slave trade, the English have increased their efforts to improve the natives at Cape Coast. A school was begun in the fort by Gov. SMITH, continued by Sir CHARLES M'CARTHY, and his immediate successors, but has been more vigorously supported by his Excellency Gov. McLEAN. Under the latter a good many young men have been educated, who have gone forth as efficient teachers in the mission establishment, and clerks to the Europeans. Though no direct effort towards their moral elevation seems have been attempted before the opening of the Wesleyan mission, yet a surprising degree of religious feeling and inquiry had arisen, and resulted in the conversion of many, previous to the arrival of the first missionary from England. The Bible, from the commencement, had been introduced into the schools as the text book, and the children had been early initiated by the chaplains and teachers, in the Church Catechism, and use of the Prayer Book. Through these means, under the silent influences of the Holy Spirit, a feeling of inquiry began, continued, and ended in the hopeful conversion to the God of the Bible and Prayer Book, quite a number, both of male and female. The first Wesleyan missionary arrived in 1834, and was received with enthusiasm by these young

inquirers. They were immediately taken under his prayerful guidance and instruction, since when, by their lives and labors of usefulness, they have given good evidence of the reality of their change, and have been the means of bringing many of their benighted countrymen into the fold of Christ. Such was the truly providential opening under which the Wesleyan mission to the Gold Coast began, in the fall of 1834. The spirit of inquiry once awakened, was easily continued by the energetic movements of these zealous men. A large chapel was soon erected, which now holds a congregation varying from three to four hundred. If no more had been accomplished than the securing of the regular attendance of such a number of natives upon religious instruction, this would be in itself sufficient encouragement for their great expenditure of life and money.

Having been so long under the subduing influence of the Europeans, the natives in the vicinity of the forts manifest a desire for improvement not known at other points, and which to some extent must be considered as preparatory to a favorable reception of the missionary. The advantages of education to some degree are appreciated, and parents are more willing to send their children to school at their own expense. Notwithstanding this, however, the missionaries have resolved upon opening boarding schools hereafter, for a limited number, on the plan pursued by us from the outset. Their reason is, the conviction, after three or four years trial, that a native agency cannot otherwise be so speedily raised up.

Annamaboe—Situation—Trade—Expensive style of living of the natives.—This is another native settlement about twelve miles east of Cape Coast, under the jurisdiction of the British, having its castle and fortifications. It lies within the territory of the Fantee tribe proper; from this there is a direct route to Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantees, with which free communication and extensive trade are kept up. Companies of that once formidable but now humbled tribe, may be seen almost daily bringing in gold dust to be exchanged for rum and tobacco. Two Europeans reside here, the commandant of the fort included, but the trade is chiefly in the hands of the natives (colored and black) some of whom live in expensive English style. The Wesleyans have recently adopted this as a station, and opened a school conjointly with the local government in the Fort, under the superintendence of a native educated at Cape Coast Castle. A very handsome and expensive chapel is in course of erection, and a missionary is on his way from England.

Winnebah—Language—Murder of Mr. MEREDITH.—Here is another station of the Wesleyans just opened, about forty miles east of Annamaboe. A school has been established under the charge of another Fantee educated in the Fort school at Cape Coast. This is the capital of the Agonah country beyond the limits of Fantee Proper. The language is said to be distinct, though having many words introduced from their Fantee neighbors. They are under the British authorities, who once had a small Fort here, the last commandant of which was Mr. MEREDITH, author of the well known work on the Gold Coast. Mr. M. becoming obnoxious to the natives, was murdered in a cruel manner, when, by way of punishment, the Fort and native town were demolished by British vessels. Upon the site of the former now stands a small but convenient chapel belonging to the Wesleyan mission.

Accra—Mechanical knowledge shown in the construction of dwellings, &c.—Gold trade and manufactures—Wesleyan Mission—Predecessors—Baptist Missionaries exploring—Reasons why missions may be more successful than before—Locations recommended.—This settlement with the British is next in importance to Cape Coast, from which it is eastwardly

about eighty miles. Accra Proper is divided into three distinct settlements, under the authority of the British, Dutch and Danes respectively; all belonging to the same tribe, the Gahs, and each having its own castle and fortifications. Danish Accra is only about three miles east of British Accra; and Dutch equidistant. The fort and castle of the British were erected in the time of JAMES the Duke of York, afterwards JAMES the II, who was at that period at the head of the "Royal African Company," and whose name it now bears.

The different fortifications and the dwellings of the merchants, all in white, present to the eye, an unique and attractive view from the sea.

The whole region is one vast plain, sandy and sterile. Its importance arises from the extensive trade with the interior, (Ashantee principally,) from which a large amount of gold is brought down annually in exchange for New-England rum, Maryland and Virginia tobacco, and British cloths.

The three settlements (not quite three miles apart) comprise, it is supposed about eight thousand souls. In the arrangement, structure and interior of their houses, they exhibit more thought and greater mechanical knowledge than any other tribe upon the coast. This is especially true of British Accra. They excel all others in the manufacture of gold rings, chains, &c., ivory, combs and cloths. What renders it still more interesting is the fact that the best workmen are Ashantees, who were taken as prisoners in their late war with the British. Beautiful gold chains, bracelets, &c., are brought down from Coomassie (one hundred and fifty miles in the interior) made by men probably who never saw a white face.

This has been taken up very recently also by the Wesleyans as an out station. A school has been opened containing about forty children of both sexes, half the expenses of which are defrayed by Governor McLEAN. A white missionary from England has recently arrived, and begun the erection of a chapel and the usual missionary buildings.

A mission was begun at Danish Accra in 1828 by five young men, who once set under the instructions of the lamented BLUMHARDT, of the Basle Institution in Switzerland. They all died in a short period after their arrival. In 1834 they were succeeded by three others, of whom but one survived. After two years residence on the coast, he retired to the mountains of Aquahim, about forty miles to the interior, where he was soon after joined by his wife from Europe. Both resided there about four years, when (in the spring of 1840) they returned to Europe, taking with them their two children born in the country.

Accra is now the most easterly point on the west coast at which missions exist, Fernando Po, perhaps, excepted. While at Cape Coast, on my return I met a Mr. CLARK and Dr. PRINCE, pioneers from the Baptist missionary society in England, whose design it was to proceed immediately to Fernando Po, open a mission among the natives of that island, and at the earliest opportunity ascend the river Niger as far as the junction of the Tchadd, and decide upon locations to be occupied by others.

Though at some points intermediate between Fernando Po and Accra, as at Wydah, the slave trade is vigorously carried on, yet at others very favorable locations may be found for the missionary: especially on the banks of the Volta. The earliest Protestant mission to Western Africa was projected by the United Brethren to this part of the coast. Between 1737 and 1741, two missionaries arrived, one dying and the other effecting nothing, the mission was suspended till 1768, when, between that year and 1770, nine missionaries more arrived, all of whom fell a sacrifice to extreme privation, trial and the climate. Such discouragements at the outset led to the early abandonment of the mission. But from all accounts, there is at this

time, near the mouth of that river, one of the most eligible unoccupied positions on the coast. The distance at which it rises in the interior, its accessableness to the waters of the Niger, the peaceable character of the natives who have long been in communication with the Europeans, the populousness of the region, and the fertility of the soil, are circumstances strongly recommending it to the immediate attention of the missionary.

Could the facts and discouragements attendant upon these early efforts of the United Brethren, and others subsequently, in Africa, be correctly and minutely ascertained, it would probably be found that many of the causes which then led to fatal results, have ceased to operate. The better knowledge of the climate now possessed—its peculiarities and effects upon the system—of the local diseases and appropriate remedies,—the prudence and judgment characteristic of more modern views of missionary life, instead of objections, would yield arguments in favor of renewed and extended effort. The only mission now on the Gold Coast, (the English Wesleyans,) has been in existence about six years; the first missionary having arrived in the latter part of 1834. During that time, six Europeans (three males and three females) have died. Three, it is universally conceded, died from palpable imprudence! while another was carried from the landing to the house upon a bed, in the last stages of consumption.

The present year opened with three Europeans (two males and one female) in the field, six coast stations and two interior ones established, three chapels finished and two others begun. The month of March witnessed the arrival of a superintendent and wife, (the Rev. Mr. FREEMAN,) accompanied by ten associates, male and female, making the present number of their corps fifteen. Their design is to occupy all the points within British influence, and to extend their operations into the interior, as far as Coomassie, the capital of the Ashantee empire.

The Gold Coast may, therefore, be considered as occupied from Cape St. Appollonia to Accra inclusive, a distance of 180 miles. But from the latter point eastward, almost indefinitely called the Slave Coast, the sound of the Gospel is not heard. Westward from Cape St. Appollonia as far as the Grebo territory, in our immediate vicinity is a field extending more than three hundred miles along the coast, wholly unoccupied and open to the labors of American missionaries. The most important points within this range are Talva, Cape St. Andrew, Cape Lahoo, and probably Assinee. All of these, without doubt, are immediately accessible to the missionary, especially the first three, and ought to be occupied as soon as the right men can be found. Being but 40, 100 and 170 miles from Cape Palmas, they are within canoe distance, and may be adopted in case of additional laborers without fear of endangering the unity of our present mission.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This institution held its anniversary at the Brick Church, in this place, on Thursday evening last, the venerable and Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, President, in the chair.—The meeting was opened with a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. HAND of Danville. The Report of the Directors was then read by the Secretary, Rev. JAMES CONVERSE of Burlington. It was an able and very interesting one, giving gratifying intelligence of the progress and success of the colonies planted in Africa, and of the emancipation of numbers of the enslaved in this country, and of their departure, at their own desire, for the colonies; stating, also, that many others, now in bondage, had the prospect of freedom as soon as means could be furnished to convey them to the land of their fathers. It exhibited the fact that the amount of funds received by the American Society, exceeded, by a number of thousand dollars, the receipts of any former year. The report, we understand, is to be

published, and should be extensively circulated and read. Mr. STARR, of Middlebury, moved the acceptance of the report accompanying his motion with an address, followed by Messrs. HAND, of Danville, WILD, of Brookfield, CONVERSE, of Burlington, BARNES, of Montpelier, and the President. After a contribution in aid of its funds, reading of the treasurer's report and the re-appointment of its officers, the Society adjourned without day.—*Walton's Journal.*

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

LINES

Suggested by reading in the Repository of November 1, "Rev. Mr. SAWYER goes out to supply the place made vacant by the death of the late Mr. ALWARD."

Another victim falls! and ALWARD claims
The crown of life! the missionary's aims;
His Saviour's glory, and his country's praise,
And last of all these tributary lays.
But can a pen unskilful, such as mine,
Touch the fine chords of sympathy divine,—
Unknowing what his sufferings, what his life,
His herald onset, or his latest strife?
May an unpractised hand dictate a theme,
Boundless as was the youthful Patriarch's dream,
When o'er the stone his single arm had reared,
The mystery of other worlds appeared,—
And 'mid those wilds by human foot scarce trod,
He saw unveiled the majesty of God;
Felt the unnumbered mercies of that power,
Who heard his call in nature's darkened hour,
And still upholds with an untiring hand,
Man's feeble footsteps to a heathen land,
And bids the Christian give whate'er the cause demands,
Rendering those ties to kindred spirits given,
And sacrificing love and life to Heaven?
Such "ALWARD" gave, could mortal love do more,
Than breathe his last low sigh on Afric's shore?
That brighter joys than e'en the seraphs feel,
Might bind their wounds, their bleeding spirits heal.
Then draw around this sacrifice a veil,
And hush the pleadings of a loved one's wail.
Say that for Christian hope he left his home,
Fearless, through faith, in foreign lands to roam—
That joy illumed his life, and cheered his end,
With the felt presence of the good man's friend.

While yet the tear betrays the feeling heart,
And anxious sighs proclaim the mourner's part,
Behold!—another messenger, declare
"The toils of harvest I am come to share;
Whate'er the penalties, whate'er the pains,
While one unbound, or broken sheaf remains,
Of the true seed our Brother's hand hath sown,
By the Redeemer nourished for his own,
Watered by grace, upheld by boundless love,
Its faithful guardian may my spirit prove."
With chastened joy, unmingled yet with fears,
The intrepid "SAWYER" at his post appears,
Points to the cross—the banner of his Lord,
Opes the pure volume of His changeless word;
Calls each benighted sinner to adore
That God, whose presence spreads from shore to shore;
Whose pencil paints the summer's glorious bow,
Draws the dense curtain o'er his awful brow
In clouds and storms—or with his plastic hand,
Spreads health and beauty o'er each happy land,
Shedding serene his planetary light,
The sun by day—the moon and stars by night;
Breathes in the forest—whispers in the grove,
In all His teachings uttering nought but love.
O may this love each mortal bosom fill;—
From Heavenly wisdom holy dews distill.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society,
from the 20th October to the 20th November, 1841, inclusive.**

Nov. 3, Received 4th July col. in Presb. church, <i>Oxford</i> , Rev. J. M. Dickey, pastor, per S. J. Dickey, Esq.,	\$14 00
9, Received 4th July col. in M. E. ch., <i>Strasbury</i> , Rev. G. Orden, pastor,	10 00
15, 4th of July col. in St. Paul's M. E. ch., <i>Philadelphia</i> , Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor,	5 80
17, 4th July col. in Presb. church, <i>Middle Spring</i> congregation, Rev. John Moody, pastor, per Rev. Dr. Wilson,	10 00
Collected by Rev. J. B. Pinney, Agent:—	
9, <i>Connellsville</i> , H. Herbert, J. C. Cummings, each \$10, John Boyd, \$15, Daniel Rogers, Alexander Johnston, John Johnston, Dr. L. Lindley, Wm. Davidson, J. W. Stouffer, each \$5, Dr. J. C. Rogers, T. C. Ewing, Mrs. M. Johnston, each \$3, R. Clifford, N. C. McCormick, each \$2, Wm. Cunningham, Mrs. McCormick, a Friend, each \$1, Joseph Boyd \$1 06½, Jno. Taylor, H. Detviler, Esq., J. Wilkie, Dr. Hawkins, each \$1, Letitia Withrow, 50c.,	86 56½
11, <i>Laurel Hill</i> Colonization Society,	25 00
<i>Youngstown</i> , received per Geo. White, Mr. Beattie, Rev. S. Caldwell, each \$5, col. at <i>Pebble Run</i> congregation, \$14,	24 00
Received of <i>Mingo Creek</i> congregation in part to constitute Rev. John N. Smith a L. M. of P. C. S., \$15, 4th July col. <i>Dunlap's Creek</i> congregation, Rev. S. Wilson \$6, of Rev. Mr. Johnson, 4th July col. in <i>Lebanon</i> congregation, \$6 87½, Joseph Kiddoo, donation, of <i>Mingo Creek</i> , \$5,	32 87½
Per C. M. Reed, Tr. of <i>Washington county</i> Col. Soc. 4th July collection in Presbyterian church,	27 55
<i>Upper Buffalo</i> Col. Soc. per W. Notring, Esq.,	29 81
4, Received of Wm. Patterson, of <i>Ten Miles</i> ,	5 00
Received of Rev. S. McFenan, col. in <i>Congruity</i> congregation, \$15, Donation, D. Houston, Esq., each \$5,	25 00
13, Treasurer <i>Elizabethtown</i> Colonization Society.	14 18¾
Total,	\$310 18½

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts
from October 24, to November 25, 1841.**

VERMONT.

Montpelier, Vermont Col. Soc., per Danl. Baldwin, Treasurer, - \$60 00 60 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport, Prot. Ladies' Col. Soc., per Mrs. H. Sanborn, Treasurer, \$30 of the amount to constitute Mrs. Jemima Titcomb, a Life Member, - 40 00
Northampton, George W. Talbot, per mail, - 5 00 45 00

NEW YORK.

Albany, Remitted by Rev. J. N. Campbell, for the colored female Missionary Society, to be applied to the education of M. Jane Franklin, through Rev. Mr. Brewer of Liberia, - 8 00 8 00

NEW JERSEY.

Pittsgrove, Remitted by Rev. George W. Janvier, "the contribution of a few Ladies," - 10 00
Freehold, Remitted by Rev. D. V. McLean, from village church \$6, and for self \$4, - 10 00 20 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Collection in Christ's church, (Rev. Mr. Bean's,) per J. P. Ingle \$9 35, left at the office by a gentleman, unknown, \$10, *Georgetown*, A Legacy of the late Richard Harrison, per John Marbury, Esq., - 100 00 119 35

VIRGINIA.

Everettsville, Collection in Walkers' church, by Rev. E. Boyden, recorder, per W. M. Smith, P. M., - 19 00
Essex county, Remitted by Rev. J. P. McGuire through Mr. Blackford, collection in St. Arms parish, - 20 00
Richmond, B. Brand, Treasurer Virginia Colonization Society, - 83 00
Fincastle, Collection by L. T. Walker, agent, - 13 00 135

TENNESSEE.

<i>Leesburg</i> , Remitted by John Stephenson, Executor, a Legacy of Matthew Stephenson, deceased, - - -	500 00
Collections by L. T. Walker, agent:—	
<i>Dandridge</i> , Collection in church, per Rev. Mr. McCampbell, - - -	12 21
<i>Knoxville</i> , C. Wallace, D. A. Dedrick, each \$10, Joseph L. King, Judge Reese, W. B. Ramsey, Cash, each \$5, Cash \$2, - - -	42 00
<i>Bicunt county</i> , Methodist Camp meeting, - - -	4 00
<i>Kingsston</i> , R. N. McEwen, a Friend, each \$5, H. L. Purvis \$2, - - -	12 00
<i>Readyville</i> , Charles Ready, - - -	5 00
<i>Nashville</i> , Sundry friends, - - -	46 00
	622 21

KENTUCKY.

<i>Danville</i> , Collections by Rev. Samuel Williams, agent, Paint Lick church, - - -	5 62
<i>Hanging Fork</i> , do. \$3, J. McGill \$1, D. Donner \$2, P. G. Hunt \$1, Horeb church \$31, - - -	38 00
	43 62

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, agent:—

<i>Ashtabula</i> , Mrs. Parsons \$3, S. Whelply, R. W. Griswold, H. J. Hurlbert, each \$1, Mrs. Hurlbert 40c., - - -	6 40
<i>Conneaught</i> , Horace Wilder \$5, S. F. Taylor \$1, Rev. J. Hovey, 50c., - - -	6 50
<i>Kingsville</i> , Seymour Sloan \$1, G. G. Gillet \$2, others \$1 97, - - -	4 97
<i>Jefferson</i> , Judge Warner, A. C. Hubbard, E. W. & D. W. Hickok, A. Hawley, each \$1, - - -	4 00
<i>Lenox</i> , T. C. Kingsbury, - - -	1 00
<i>Andover</i> , Shepherd & Ladd, Lela Merrill, each \$1, - - -	2 00
<i>Wayne</i> , J. Hart \$1, Rev. E. T. Woodruff 50c., a Stranger 25, - - -	1 75
<i>Williamsfield</i> , S. Tuttle \$1, M. Leonard \$2, Cash 50c., - - -	3 50
<i>Kingsman</i> , Mrs. R. Kingsman \$10, Dr. Allen \$1, - - -	11 00
<i>Vernon</i> , M. Smith, E. Beach, each \$1, H. Smith, \$2, Mr. Black 25c., - - -	4 25
<i>Hartford</i> , A. Hart \$1 50, Esq. Jones 25c., E. Brockway \$1, - - -	2 75
<i>Brookfield</i> , John Briggs \$5, R. Robens, B. F. Chase, A. Hart, each \$1, P. & H. Taylor 85c., - - -	8 85
<i>Vienna</i> , D. Clinton, D. Woodruff, each \$2, J. J. Truesdell \$1, - - -	5 00
<i>Howland</i> , J. Heaton \$1, Mrs. Seely and family \$2 50, - - -	3 50
<i>Youngtown</i> , H. B. Wick \$5, W. J. Edwards, T. H. Wells, each \$1, Cash \$2, L. Murray 25c., H. Wendall 50c., - - -	9 75
<i>Poland</i> , Wm. McCombs, R. O. Scamel, each \$1, - - -	2 00
<i>Canfield</i> , E. Newton \$5, Jos. Bruce, Jas. Bruce, C. Beardsley, each \$1, Jas. Jones 50c., - - -	8 50
<i>Jefferson</i> , Ashtabula county Col. Soc., per L. Jones, Treasurer, - - -	11 00
	96 72
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Springfield</i> , Mrs. P. Howard, per P. M., - - -	2 00
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Farmington</i> , A. Thompson to Jan. '43, \$2, J. D. Cowles, for back numbers, \$1, - - -	3 00
NEW YORK.— <i>Whitestown</i> , H. Bradley, per P. M., \$3, <i>Binghampton</i> , C. McKinney, per H. B. Bogue to Nov. '42, \$1 50, - - -	4 50
VIRGINIA.— <i>Fredricksburg</i> , Mrs. Eliza Maury, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Vass, each \$1 50 for '41, - - -	3 00
OHIO.— <i>Antrim</i> , Wm. T. Findley for '41, \$2; <i>Kingsville</i> , Dr. D. M. Spencer for '40, '41, (with \$3 for old Repository,) \$4. The following per Rev. S. P. M. Hastings, agent: <i>Conneaught</i> , Rev. J. F. Hovey; <i>Kingsville</i> , A. R. Eastman; <i>Ashtabula</i> , N. Parish, E. W. Lockwood; <i>Jefferson</i> , C. Stearns, F. Udell, E. W. & D. W. Hickok, T. Magher; <i>Lenox</i> , T. H. C. Kingsbury, J. Ray; <i>Williamsfield</i> H. H. Vernon, H. Lickwer; <i>Hartford</i> , Dr. Babee, C. Andrews; <i>Youngstown</i> , L. Wick, each \$1 50, to Dec. '42. G. Bushwell \$2, A. & H. Nettleton of <i>Kingsville</i> , \$5, - - -	35 50
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	48 00

FOR LIBERIA HERALD.

OHIO.—Hon. S. F. Taylor, <i>Conneaught</i> ; E. F. Hickok, <i>Jefferson</i> ; George Dolph & Lyman, <i>Andover</i> ; R. M. Montgomery, <i>Youngstown</i> ; per Rev. S. P. Hastings, each \$2, to July '42, - - -	8 00
Total for Repository and Liberia Herald, - - -	56 00
Donations, - - -	1149 90
Total, - - -	<hr/>
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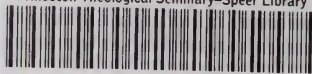


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